



# SPACE-TIME TREFFTZ-DG APPROACH FOR ELASTO-ACOUSTIC WAVE PROPAGATION

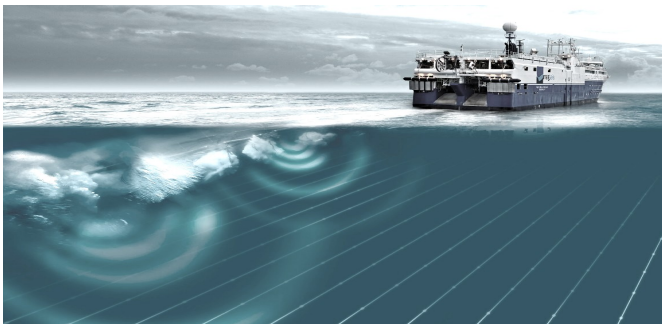
WCCM 2018 | 13<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Computational Mechanics

# ABSTRACT

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# SEISMIC SURVEY

FIGURE 1: Ocean Bottom Seismic (OBS) data acquisition



# BASIC NUMERICAL METHODS

TABLE 1: Generic properties of the most widely used numerical methods\*

Numerical method	Complex geometries	High-order accuracy and $hp$ -adaptivity	Explicit semi-discrete form	Conservation laws	Elliptic problems
FDM	●	●	●	●	●
FVM	●	●	●	●	⊙
FEM	●	●	●	⊙	●
DG-FEM	●	●	●	●	⊙

\* J.S.Hesthaven T.Warburton. *Nodal DG methods. Algorithms, analysis, and applications*. 2007

# DISCONTINUOUS GALERKIN METHODS

## PROS AND CONS



- Adapted to the complex geometries
- High-order accuracy and hp-adaptivity
- Explicit semi-discrete form
- Conservation laws



- Higher number of degrees of freedom,  
compared to the methods with continuous approximation

# TREFFTZ METHOD

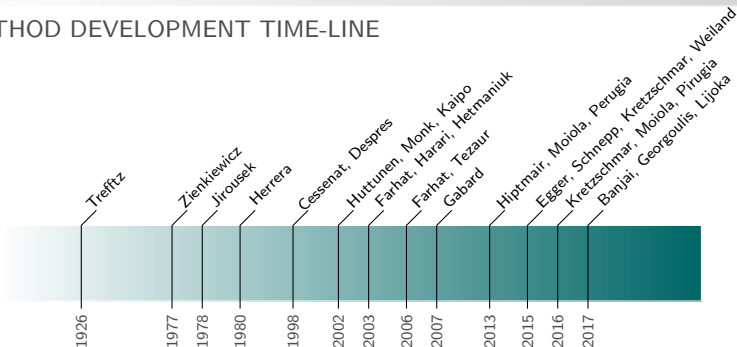
## DEFINITION \*

Given a region of an Euclidean space of some partitions of that region,  
a **Trefftz method** is any procedure for solving BVP of PDE,  
**using solutions of that PDE or its adjoint**, defined in its subregions.

\* I.Herrera. *Trefftz method: a general theory*. 2000

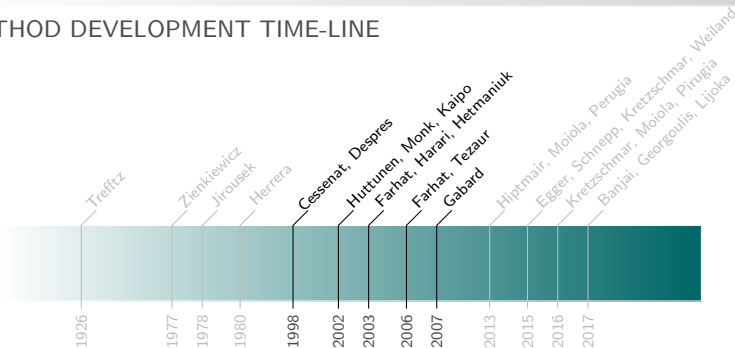
# TREFFTZ METHOD

## METHOD DEVELOPMENT TIME-LINE



# TREFFTZ METHOD

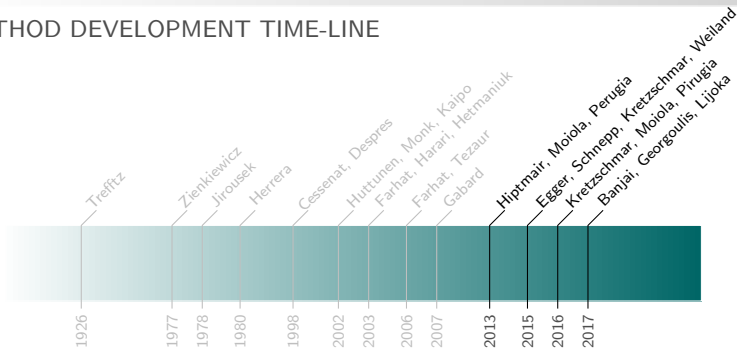
## METHOD DEVELOPMENT TIME-LINE





# TREFFTZ METHOD

## METHOD DEVELOPMENT TIME-LINE



# TREFFTZ METHOD

## EXPECTED ADVANTAGES AND DRAWBACKS



Higher order of convergence

Flexibility in the choice of basis functions

Low dispersion

Incorporation of propagation directions in the discrete space

Adaptivity and local space-time mesh refinement

# TREFFTZ METHOD

## EXPECTED ADVANTAGES AND DRAWBACKS



Higher order of convergence

Flexibility in the choice of basis functions

Low dispersion

Incorporation of propagation directions in the discrete space

Adaptivity and local space-time mesh refinement



Sparse form of the global space-time matrix

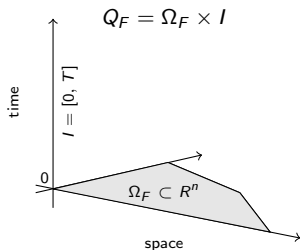
# MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

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## ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

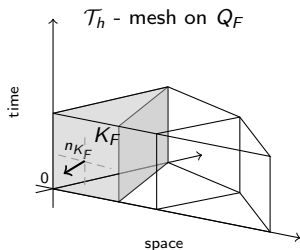
## PROBLEM EQUATIONS



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{v}_F = f & \text{in } Q_F \\ \rho_F \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_F}{\partial t} + \nabla p = 0 & \text{in } Q_F \\ \mathbf{v}_F = \mathbf{v}_{F0}, \quad p = p_0 & \text{in } \Omega_F \times \{0\} \\ \mathbf{v}_F = \mathbf{g}_F^D & \text{in } \partial\Omega_F \times I \end{array} \right.$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## MESHING



$\mathcal{F}_h = \cup_{K_F \in \mathcal{T}_h} \partial K_F$  - mesh skeleton

$K_F \in \mathcal{Q}_F$  ( $c_F, \rho_F \equiv \text{const}$  in  $K_F$ )

$v_F, p \in H^1(K_F)$

$\omega_F, q \in H^1(K_F)$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION IN THE ELEMENT  $K_F$

AS

$(v_F, p)$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION IN THE ELEMENT  $K_F$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{AS} \\ (v_F, p) \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{test} \\ \text{functions} \\ (\omega_F, q) \end{array}$$



# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION IN THE ELEMENT  $K_F$

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \text{AS} \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{test} \\ \text{functions} \\ (\omega_F, q) \end{array} =$$

SPACE-TIME INTEGRATION ON  $K_F$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION IN THE ELEMENT  $K_F$

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \text{AS} \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}}_{\text{SPACE-TIME INTEGRATION ON } K_F} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{test} \\ \text{functions} \\ (\omega_F, q) \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{VOLUME INTEGRATION TERM} \\ \text{AS} \times (v_F, p) \\ \text{(test functions)} \end{array}$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION IN THE ELEMENT  $K_F$

$$\underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{c} AS \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}} \times \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{test functions} \\ (\omega_F, q) \end{array}}}_{\text{SPACE-TIME INTEGRATION ON } K_F} = \underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{c} AS \\ (\text{test functions}) \end{array}} \times (v_F, p)}_{\text{VOLUME INTEGRATION TERM}} + \underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{c} (\text{test functions}) \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}}}_{\text{SURFACE INTEGRATION TERM}}$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION IN THE ELEMENT  $K_F$

$$\underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{AS} \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}} \times \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{test functions} \\ (\omega_F, q) \end{array}}}_{\text{SPACE-TIME INTEGRATION ON } K_F} = \underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{AS} \\ (\text{test functions}) \end{array}} \times (v_F, p)}_{\text{VOLUME INTEGRATION TERM}} + \underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{c} (\text{test functions}) \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}}}_{\text{SURFACE INTEGRATION TERM}}$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION IN THE ELEMENT  $K_F$

$$\underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{AS} \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}} \times \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{test functions} \\ (\omega_F, q) \end{array}}}_{\text{SPACE-TIME INTEGRATION ON } K_F} = \underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{test functions} \\ \text{in } T \end{array}}}_{\text{VOLUME INTEGRATION TERM}} + \underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{c} (\text{test functions}) \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}}}_{\text{SURFACE INTEGRATION TERM}}$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION IN THE ELEMENT  $K_F$

$$\underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{AS} \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}} \times \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{test functions} \\ (\omega_F, q) \end{array}}}_{\text{SPACE-TIME INTEGRATION ON } K_F} = \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{VOLUME INTEGRATION TERM} \\ = 0 \end{array}} + \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{SURFACE INTEGRATION TERM} \\ (\text{test functions}) \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}}$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION IN THE ELEMENT  $K_F$

$$\underbrace{\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{AS} \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}} \times \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{test functions} \\ (\omega_F, q) \end{array}}}_{\text{SPACE-TIME INTEGRATION ON } K_F} = \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{(test functions)} \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}} \quad \text{SURFACE INTEGRATION TERM}$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{SUM OVER ALL } K_F \\
 \hline
 \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{AS} \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}} \times \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{test} \\ \text{functions} \\ (\omega_F, q) \end{array}} \\
 \hline
 \text{SPACE-TIME INTEGRATION ON } K_F
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{SUM OVER ALL } \partial K_F \\
 \hline
 \text{SURFACE INTEGRATION TERM} \\
 \boxed{\begin{array}{c} (\text{test functions}) \\ (v_F, p) \end{array}}
 \end{array}$$



# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## SPACE-TIME DISCRETIZATION

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} \left[ p_h \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \omega_F \right) + v_{Fh} \cdot \left( \rho_F \frac{\partial \omega_F}{\partial t} + \nabla q \right) \right] dv \\
 & + \sum_{K_F} \int_{\partial K_F} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \hat{p}_h q + \rho_F v_{Fh} \cdot \omega_F \right) n_{K_F}^t + (\hat{p}_h \omega_F + v_{Fh} q) \cdot n_{K_F}^x \right] ds = \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} f q dv
 \end{aligned}$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## SPACE-TIME DISCRETIZATION

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} \left[ p_h \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \omega_F \right) + v_{Fh} \cdot \left( \rho_F \frac{\partial \omega_F}{\partial t} + \nabla q \right) \right] dv \\
 & + \sum_{K_F} \int_{\partial K_F} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \hat{p}_h q + \rho_F v_{Fh} \cdot \omega_F \right) n_{K_F}^t + (\hat{p}_h \omega_F + v_{Fh} q) \cdot n_{K_F}^x \right] ds = \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} f q dv
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 & + \sum_{K_F} \int_{\partial K_F} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \hat{p}_h q + \rho_F v_{Fh} \cdot \omega_F \right) n_{K_F}^t + (\hat{p}_h \omega_F + v_{Fh} q) \cdot n_{K_F}^x \right] ds = \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} f q dv
 \end{aligned}$$

## TREFFTZ SPACE

$$\mathbf{T}_F(\mathcal{T}_h) \equiv \left\{ (\omega_F, q) \in H^1(\mathcal{T}_h)^2 : \forall K_F \in \mathcal{T}_h, \rho_F \frac{\partial \omega_F}{\partial t} + \nabla q = \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \omega_F = 0 \right\}$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## SPACE-TIME DISCRETIZATION

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} \left[ p_h \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \omega_F \right) + v_{Fh} \cdot \left( \rho_F \frac{\partial \omega_F}{\partial t} + \nabla q \right) \right] dv \\
 & + \sum_{K_F} \int_{\partial K_F} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \hat{p}_h q + \rho_F v_{Fh} \cdot \omega_F \right) n_{K_F}^t + (\hat{p}_h \omega_F + v_{Fh} q) \cdot n_{K_F}^x \right] ds = \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} f q dv
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## SPACE-TIME DISCRETIZATION IN $\mathbf{T}_F$

$$\sum_{K_F} \int_{\partial K_F} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \hat{p}_h q + \rho_F v_{Fh} \cdot \omega_F \right) n_{K_F}^t + (\hat{p}_h \omega_F + v_{Fh} q) \cdot n_{K_F}^x \right] ds = \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} f q dv$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION

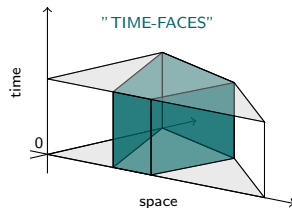
SUM OVER  
ALL  $\partial K_F$

SURFACE  
INTEGRATION  
TERM

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION

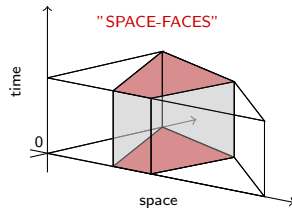
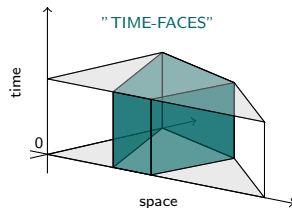
$$\underbrace{\text{SUM THROUGH ALL } \partial K_F}_{\text{SURFACE INTEGRATION TERM}} = \underbrace{\text{SUM THROUGH ALL "TIME-FACES"}}_{\text{SURFACE INTEGRATION TERM}}$$



# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

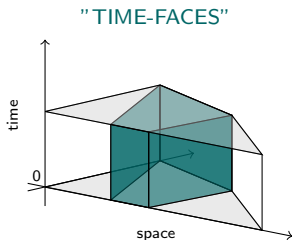
## TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION

$$\underbrace{\text{SUM THROUGH ALL } \partial K_F}_{\text{SURFACE INTEGRATION TERM}} = \underbrace{\text{SUM THROUGH ALL "TIME-FACES"}}_{\text{SURFACE INTEGRATION TERM}} + \underbrace{\text{SUM THROUGH ALL "SPACE-FACES"}}_{\text{SURFACE INTEGRATION TERM}}$$

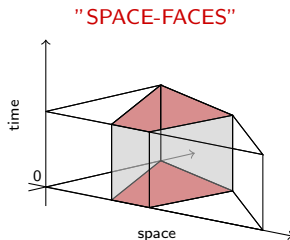


# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## MESH NOTATIONS



internal  $\mathcal{F}_h^{I_F} (x - \text{fixed})$   
 boundary  $\mathcal{F}_h^{D_F} (\partial\Omega_F \times [0, T])$



internal  $\mathcal{F}_h^{\Omega_F} (t - \text{fixed})$   
 initial  $\mathcal{F}_h^{0_F} (\Omega_F \times \{0\})$   
 final  $\mathcal{F}_h^{T_F} (\Omega_F \times \{T\})$



# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION

$$\sum_{\partial K_F} \int_{\partial K_F} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \hat{p}_h q + \rho_F \mathbf{v}_{Fh} \cdot \omega_F \right) n_{K_F}^t + \left( \hat{p}_h \omega_F + \mathbf{v}_{Fh} q \right) \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_F}^x \right] ds = \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} f q dv$$

## NUMERICAL FLUXES THROUGH THE ELEMENT FACES

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_h^{I_F} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{Fh} \\ \hat{p}_h \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} \{\mathbf{v}_{Fh}\} + \beta [p_h]_x \\ \{p_h\} + \alpha [\mathbf{v}_{Fh}]_x \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathcal{F}_h^{D_F} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{Fh} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_F}^x \\ \hat{p}_h n_{K_F}^x \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} g_{D_F} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_F}^x \\ p_h n_{K_F}^x + \alpha (\mathbf{v}_{Fh} - g_{D_F}) \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_F}^x \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION

$$\sum_{\partial K_F} \int_{\partial K_F} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \hat{\rho}_h \mathbf{q} + \rho_F \mathbf{v}_F \cdot \omega_F \right) n_{K_F}^t + (\hat{\rho}_h \omega_F + \mathbf{v}_F \cdot \mathbf{q}) \cdot n_{K_F}^x \right] ds = \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} f q dv$$

## NUMERICAL FLUXES THROUGH THE ELEMENT FACES

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_h^{I_F} \begin{pmatrix} v_F \\ \hat{p}_h \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} \{v_F\} + \beta[p_h]_x \\ \{p_h\} + \alpha[v_F]_x \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathcal{F}_h^{D_F} \begin{pmatrix} v_F \cdot n_{K_F}^x \\ \hat{p}_h n_{K_F}^x \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} g_{D_F} \cdot n_{K_F}^x \\ p_h n_{K_F}^x + \alpha(v_F - g_{D_F}) \cdot n_{K_F}^x \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathcal{F}_h^{\Omega_F} \begin{pmatrix} v_F \\ \hat{p}_h \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} v_F^- \\ p_h^- \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathcal{F}_h^{T_F} \begin{pmatrix} v_F \\ \hat{p}_h \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} v_F \\ p_h \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathcal{F}_h^{0_F} \begin{pmatrix} v_F \\ \hat{p}_h \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} v_F^0 \\ p_0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION

Seek  $(v_{Fh}, p_h) \in \mathbf{V}(\mathcal{T}_h) \subset \mathbf{T}_F(\mathcal{T}_h)$  s.t. for all  $(\omega_F, q) \in \mathbf{V}(\mathcal{T}_h)$  it holds:

$$\mathcal{A}_{TDG_F}((v_{Fh}, p_h); (\omega_F, q)) = \ell_{TDG_F}(\omega_F, q)$$

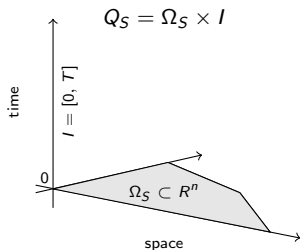
# MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

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## ELASTODYNAMIC SYSTEM

# ELASTODYNAMIC SYSTEM

## PROBLEM EQUATIONS



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}}{\partial t} - \epsilon(\mathbf{v}_S) = 0 & \text{in } Q_S \\ \rho_S \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}_S}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{\sigma} = 0 & \text{in } Q_S \\ \mathbf{v}_S = \mathbf{v}_{S0}, \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma} = \boldsymbol{\sigma}_0 & \text{in } \Omega_S \times \{0\} \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma} = \mathbf{g}_{D_S} & \text{in } \partial\Omega_S \times I \end{array} \right.$$

# ELASTODYNAMIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION

$$\sum_{K_S} \int_{\partial K_S} \left[ (\mathbf{A} \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_h : \boldsymbol{\xi} + \rho_S \mathbf{v}_{\hat{S}_h} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}_S) n_{K_S}^t - (\mathbf{v}_{\hat{S}_h} \boldsymbol{\xi} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_h \boldsymbol{\omega}_S) \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_S}^x \right] ds = 0$$

## NUMERICAL FLUXES THROUGH THE ELEMENT FACES

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F}_h^{I_S} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{\hat{S}_h} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_h \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} \{\mathbf{v}_{S_h}\} - \delta[\boldsymbol{\sigma}_h]_x \\ \{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_h\} - \gamma[\mathbf{v}_{S_h}]_x \end{pmatrix} \\
 \mathcal{F}_h^{D_S} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{\hat{S}_h} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_S}^x \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_h \mathbf{n}_{K_S}^x \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{S_h} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_S}^x - \delta(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_h - \mathbf{g}_{D_S}) \mathbf{n}_{K_S}^x \\ \mathbf{g}_{D_S} \mathbf{n}_{K_S}^x \end{pmatrix} \\
 \mathcal{F}_h^{\Omega_S} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{\hat{S}_h} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_h \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{S_h}^- \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}_h^- \end{pmatrix} \\
 \mathcal{F}_h^{T_S} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{\hat{S}_h} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_h \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{S_h} \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}_h \end{pmatrix} \\
 \mathcal{F}_h^{0_S} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{\hat{S}_h} \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_h \end{pmatrix} &\equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{S_0} \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}_0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

# ELASTODYNAMIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION

Seek  $(v_{Sh}, \sigma_h) \in \mathbf{V}(\mathcal{T}_h) \subset \mathbf{T}_S(\mathcal{T}_h)$ , s.t. for all  $K_S \in \mathcal{T}_h$ ,  $(\omega_S, \xi) \in \mathbf{V}(\mathcal{T}_h)$  it holds:

$$\mathcal{A}_{TDG_S}((v_{Sh}, \sigma_h); (\omega_S, \xi)) = \ell_{TDG_S}(\omega_S, \xi)$$

# MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

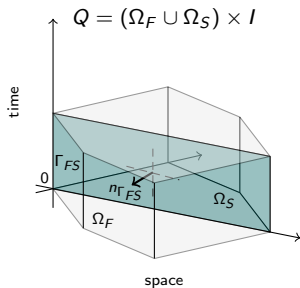
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## ELASTO-ACOUSTIC SYSTEM



# ELASTO-ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## TRANSMISSION CONDITIONS



$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{v}_F \cdot \mathbf{n}_{\Gamma_{FS}} = \mathbf{v}_S \cdot \mathbf{n}_{\Gamma_{FS}} & \text{on } \Gamma_{FS} \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma} \mathbf{n}_{\Gamma_{FS}} = -\mathbf{p} \mathbf{n}_{\Gamma_{FS}} & \text{on } \Gamma_{FS} \end{cases}$$

# ELASTO-ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ SPACE

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathcal{T}_h) \equiv \left\{ (\omega_F, q, \omega_S, \xi) \in H^1(\mathcal{T}_h)^4 : \rho_F \frac{\partial \omega_F}{\partial t} + \nabla q = \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \omega_F = 0, \right. \\ \left. \rho_S \frac{\partial \omega_S}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div} \xi = \frac{\partial \mathbf{A} \xi}{\partial t} - \varepsilon(\omega_S) = 0, \forall K_F, K_S \in \mathcal{T}_h \right\}$$

# ELASTO-ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ SPACE

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathcal{T}_h) \equiv \left\{ (\omega_F, q, \omega_S, \xi) \in H^1(\mathcal{T}_h)^4 : \rho_F \frac{\partial \omega_F}{\partial t} + \nabla q = \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \omega_F = 0, \right. \\ \left. \rho_S \frac{\partial \omega_S}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div} \xi = \frac{\partial \mathbf{A} \xi}{\partial t} - \varepsilon(\omega_S) = 0, \forall K_F, K_S \in \mathcal{T}_h \right\}$$

## SPACE-TIME DISCRETIZATION IN T

$$\sum_{K_F} \int_{\partial K_F} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \hat{\rho}_h q + \rho_F \mathbf{v}_{Fh} \cdot \omega_F \right) n_{K_F}^t + (\hat{\rho}_h \omega_F + \mathbf{v}_{Fh} q) \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_F}^x \right] ds \\ + \sum_{K_S} \int_{\partial K_S} \left[ (\mathbf{A} \hat{\sigma}_h : \xi + \rho_S \mathbf{v}_{Sh} \cdot \omega_S) n_{K_S}^t - (\mathbf{v}_{Sh} \xi + \hat{\sigma}_h \omega_S) \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_S}^x \right] ds = \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} f q dv$$

# ELASTO-ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{K_F} \int_{\partial K_F} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{c_F^2 \rho_F} \hat{p}_h q + \rho_F \mathbf{v}_{F_h} \cdot \omega_F \right) n_{K_F}^t + (\hat{p}_h \omega_F + \mathbf{v}_{F_h} q) \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_F}^x \right] ds \\ & + \sum_{K_S} \int_{\partial K_S} \left[ (\mathbf{A} \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_h : \boldsymbol{\xi} + \rho_S \mathbf{v}_{S_h} \cdot \omega_S) n_{K_S}^t - (\mathbf{v}_{S_h} \boldsymbol{\xi} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_h \omega_S) \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_S}^x \right] ds = \sum_{K_F} \int_{K_F} f q dv \end{aligned}$$

## NUMERICAL FLUXES THROUGH THE FLUID-SOLID INTERFACE

$$\mathcal{F}_h^{\Gamma_{FS}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{F_h} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_F}^x \\ \hat{p}_h n_{K_F}^x \\ \mathbf{v}_{S_h} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_S}^x \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_h n_{K_S}^x \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{S_h} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_F}^x \\ p_h n_{K_F}^x + \alpha (\mathbf{v}_{F_h} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_F}^x - \mathbf{v}_{S_h} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_F}^x) \\ \mathbf{v}_{S_h} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{K_S}^x - \delta (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_h n_{K_S}^x - p_h n_{K_S}^x) \\ -p_h n_{K_S}^x \end{pmatrix}$$

# ELASTO-ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

## TREFFTZ-DG FORMULATION

Seek  $(v_{Fh}, p_h, v_{Sh}, \sigma_h) \in \mathbf{V}(\mathcal{T}_h)$ :  $\forall K_F, K_S \in \mathcal{T}_h, (\omega_F, q, \omega_S, \xi) \in \mathbf{T}(\mathcal{T}_h)$  it holds:

$$\mathcal{A}_{TDG}((v_{Fh}, p_h, v_{Sh}, \sigma_h); (\omega_F, q, \omega_S, \xi)) = \ell_{TDG}(\omega_F, q, \omega_S, \xi)$$

# WELL-POSEDNESS

MESH DEPENDENT  $L^2$  NORMS

ACOUSTIC TDG

ELASTODYNAMIC TDG

ELASTO-ACOUSTIC TDG

# WELL-POSEDNESS

MESH DEPENDENT  $L^2$  NORMS

ACOUSTIC TDG  
ELASTODYNAMIC TDG  
ELASTO-ACOUSTIC TDG

**WELL-POSED\***

\* H.Barucq H.Calandra J.Diaz E.Shishenina. *Space-time Trefftz-Discontinuous Galerkin approximation for elasto-acoustics*. [RR] 2017

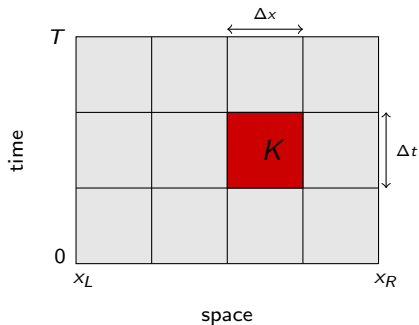
# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## MESH AND GLOBAL MATRIX INVERSION



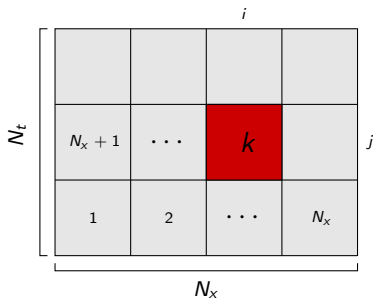
# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## MESH AND ELEMENT NUMBERING



# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

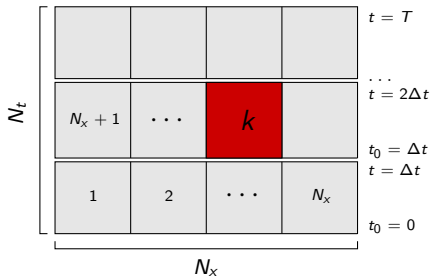
## MESH AND ELEMENT NUMBERING



$$k = (j - 1) \times N_x + i$$

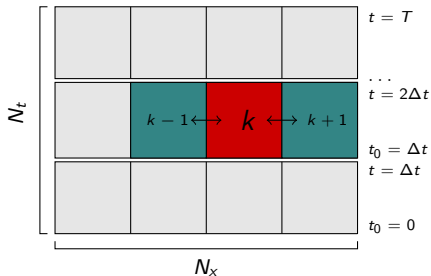
# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## MESH AND ELEMENT NUMBERING



# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## MESH AND ELEMENT NUMBERING



# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## BILINEAR OPERATOR

$$A_{TDG} \equiv \underbrace{\int_{\mathcal{F}_h^\Omega} + \int_{\mathcal{F}_h^T} + \int_{\mathcal{F}_h^0}}_{\mathcal{A}_{TDG}^\Omega} + \underbrace{\int_{\mathcal{F}_h^I} + \int_{\mathcal{F}_h^D}}_{\mathcal{A}_{TDG}^I}$$

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## BILINEAR OPERATOR

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## GLOBAL SPACE-TIME MATRIX

$$\mathbf{M} = \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega + \Delta_t \mathbf{M}_I$$

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## BILINEAR OPERATOR

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## GLOBAL SPACE-TIME MATRIX

$$\mathbf{M} = \Delta_x M_\Omega + \Delta_t M_I$$

$M_\Omega$  - block-diagonal

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## BILINEAR OPERATOR

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## GLOBAL SPACE-TIME MATRIX

$$\mathbf{M} = \Delta_x M_\Omega + \Delta_t M_I$$

$M_\Omega$  - block-diagonal       $M_I$  - sparse



# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## GLOBAL MATRIX INVERSION

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} \equiv \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega + \Delta_t \mathbf{M}_I \right]^{-1}$$

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## GLOBAL MATRIX INVERSION

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{M}^{-1} &\equiv \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega + \Delta_t \mathbf{M}_I \right]^{-1} \\
 &= \\
 &\left[ \mathbf{I} + \kappa \left( \mathbf{M}_\Omega^{-1} \mathbf{M}_I \right) \right]^{-1} \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega \right]^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## GLOBAL MATRIX INVERSION

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{M}^{-1} &\equiv \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega + \Delta_t \mathbf{M}_I \right]^{-1} \\ &= \\ &\left[ \mathbf{I} + \kappa \left( \mathbf{M}_\Omega^{-1} \mathbf{M}_I \right) \right]^{-1} \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega \right]^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

TAYLOR EXPANSION (IN CONDITION OF SMALL ENOUGH  $\kappa$ )

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \kappa^n \left( \mathbf{M}_\Omega^{-1} \mathbf{M}_I \right)^n \right] \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega \right]^{-1}$$

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## GLOBAL MATRIX INVERSION

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{M}^{-1} &\equiv \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega + \Delta_t \mathbf{M}_I \right]^{-1} \\ &= \\ &\left[ \mathbf{I} + \kappa (\mathbf{M}_\Omega^{-1} \mathbf{M}_I) \right]^{-1} \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega \right]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

TAYLOR EXPANSION (IN CONDITION OF ENOUGH SMALL  $\kappa \equiv \frac{\Delta_t^d}{\Delta_x^d}$ )

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \kappa^n (\mathbf{M}_\Omega^{-1} \mathbf{M}_I)^n \right] \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega \right]^{-1}$$

block-diagonal

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## GLOBAL MATRIX INVERSION

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{M}^{-1} &\equiv \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega + \Delta_t \mathbf{M}_I \right]^{-1} \\ &= \\ &\left[ \mathbf{I} + \kappa (\mathbf{M}_\Omega^{-1} \mathbf{M}_I) \right]^{-1} \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega \right]^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

## TAYLOR EXPANSION (IN CONDITION OF ENOUGH SMALL $\kappa$ )

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \kappa^n (\mathbf{M}_\Omega^{-1} \mathbf{M}_I)^n \right] \left[ \Delta_x \mathbf{M}_\Omega \right]^{-1}$$

block-diagonal  $\times$  sparse

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

APPROXIMATE INVERSION ( $\kappa = 10^{-2}$ )

$n$	$\Delta_x = 10^{-2}$	$\Delta_x = 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$\Delta_x = 5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$\Delta_x = 10^{-1}$
3	1.4166E-05	4.3741E-05	2.8780E-04	2.5772E-03
4	3.1623E-07	1.2656E-06	5.3868E-05	1.2674E-03
5	2.8903E-07	9.1744E-07	4.1029E-05	1.3010E-03

FULL INVERSION ( $\kappa = 10^{-2}$ )

$n$	$\Delta_x = 10^{-2}$	$\Delta_x = 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$\Delta_x = 5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$\Delta_x = 10^{-1}$
·	2.2540E-07	8.9583E-07	5.5811E-05	1.3004E-03

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

APPROXIMATE INVERSION ( $\kappa = 10^{-2}$ )

$n$	$\Delta_x = 10^{-2}$	$\Delta_x = 2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$\Delta_x = 5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$\Delta_x = 10^{-1}$
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<b>5</b>	<b>2.8903E-07</b>	<b>9.1744E-07</b>	<b>4.1029E-05</b>	<b>1.3010E-03</b>

FULL INVERSION ( $\kappa = 10^{-2}$ )

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<b>·</b>	<b>2.2540E-07</b>	<b>8.9583E-07</b>	<b>5.5811E-05</b>	<b>1.3004E-03</b>

# NUMERICAL RESULTS

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## 2D + TIME SIMULATIONS

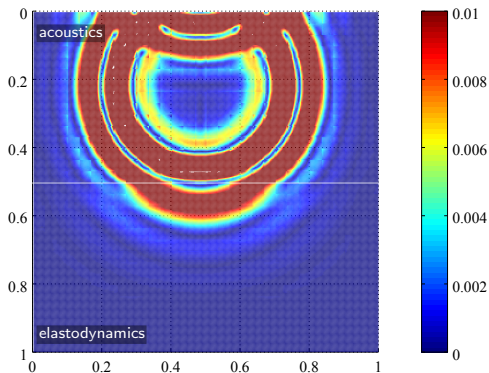


# NUMERICAL RESULTS

## 2D ELASTO-ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

FIGURE 9: 2D Elasto-acoustic system.

Numerical velocity  $v(x, 0.567)$ . Dirichlet boundaries

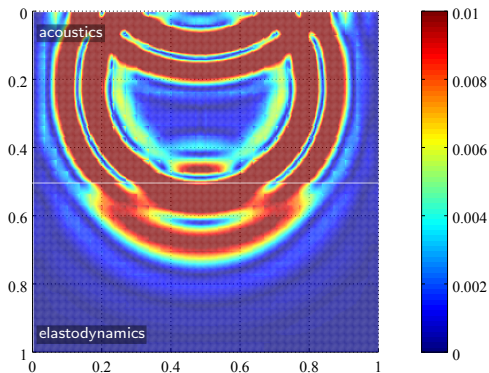


# NUMERICAL RESULTS

## 2D ELASTO-ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

FIGURE 9: 2D Elasto-acoustic system.

Numerical velocity  $v(x, 0.633)$ . Dirichlet boundaries

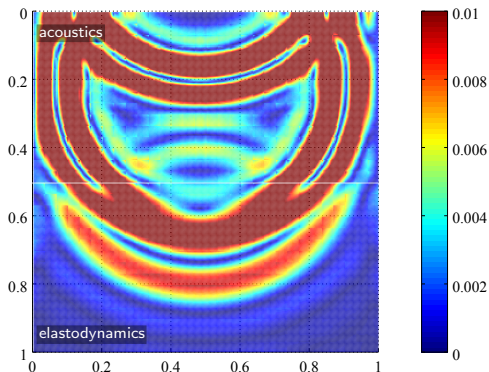


# NUMERICAL RESULTS

## 2D ELASTO-ACOUSTIC SYSTEM

FIGURE 9: 2D Elasto-acoustic system.

Numerical velocity  $v(x, 0.700)$ . Dirichlet boundaries



# NUMERICAL RESULTS

## 2D ACOUSTIC AND ELASTODYNAMIC SYSTEMS

FIGURE 10: 2D Acoustic system.

Convergence of velocity  $v_F$  in function of cell size  $h$

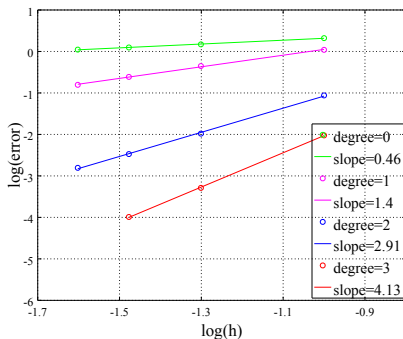
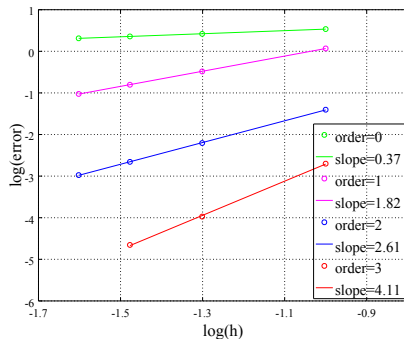


FIGURE 11: 2D Elastodynamic system.

Convergence of velocity  $v_S$  in function of cell size  $h$



# CONCLUSION

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# CONCLUSION



Implementation of the method for 2D acoustic, elastic, elasto-acoustic systems

Numerical validation of prototype Matlab code

Implementation of an algorithm of the approximate inversion

Development of 2D TDG acoustic propagator in the framework of Elasticus code

# CONCLUSION

## ON-GOING WORK AND PERSPECTIVES



Development of 2D TDG elastic propagator in the framework of Elasticus code; optimization

Exploration of space-time tent pitching meshes

Analysis of performance

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I.Herrera. *Trefftz Method: a General Theory.* 2000

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# THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

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# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALGORITHM

## POLYNOMIAL BASIS (ORDER 3)

**p=0, ndof=2**

$$\phi_1^v = 0$$

$$\phi_2^v = 1$$

$$\phi_1^p = -c_F$$

$$\phi_2^p = 0$$

**p=1, ndof=4**

$$\phi_3^v = x$$

$$\phi_4^v = c_F t$$

$$\phi_3^p = -c_F^2 t$$

$$\phi_4^p = -c_F x$$

**p=2, ndof=6**

$$\phi_5^v = -\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{c_F^2 t^2}{2}$$

$$\phi_6^v = -c_F x t$$

$$\phi_5^p = c_F^2 x t$$

$$\phi_6^p = c_F \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{c_F^2 t^2}{2} \right)$$

**p=3, ndof=8**

$$\phi_7^v = -\frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x c_F^2 t^2}{2}$$

$$\phi_8^v = -\frac{c_F^3 t^3}{6} - \frac{x^2 c_F t}{2}$$

$$\phi_7^p = c_F \left( \frac{c_F^3 t^3}{6} + \frac{x^2 c_F t}{2} \right)$$

$$\phi_8^p = c_F \left( \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x c_F^2 t^2}{2} \right)$$